

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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The Dinner Was a Success.

"Oh, Anna—Anna!" Helen rushed excitedly into the kitchen. "Mr. Curtis has just telephoned that he is bringing a friend home for dinner at 7! Some one from out of town—and he wants the nicest dinner we can have!"

Anna looked up steadily from the cake pans she was carefully lining with buttered paper.

"Well, we ain't got much—only roast and potatoes and beets and cinnamon cake."

"Oh, but we must get something—a lot of things! This is the first time he has ever brought any one home to dinner—and we must have something nice!"

"Yes, miss—but we ain't got time. It's after 5 now."

"But we must—Anna, we must get up a dinner somehow! I'll phone to the grocer and have them send the things at once. Now what shall I order!" snatching up pencil and pad. "Now, help me, Anna—help think of something we can prepare quick! 'Grape fruit!' triumphantly; 'we'll begin the dinner with grape fruit.' She wrote down, 'Two large grape fruit.' 'Then clams—clams on the half shell—it won't take long to fix them.'"

THINGS TO ORDER.

"But you can't get 'em at the grocer's," protested Anna.

"No, I'll telephone to the fish man. Now what next? We already have the roast and beets and potatoes—what other vegetables will cook quickly?"

"Asparagus—that's real nice, miss."

"Oh, yes." And she wrote down, "Bunch of best asparagus."

"Now, what else—what else, Anna?"

"That's all we'll have time for, mam."

"Salad—we must have salad! Haven't you some lettuce here?"

"Only one head, and it ain't very fresh."

"Lettuce and tomatoes" went down on the list.

"Now the desert? An ice? That won't take any time. I'll telephone to the confectioner for a block of Neapolitan and some macaroons. We have fruit cake. Now is that all, Anna? Is there anything else?"

"If we get time to fix all that we'll be doing mighty well."

"Then, while I telephone for these things, you put an extra leaf in the table and get out the best linen."

The next hour was a busy one. By quarter after six almost everything was ready. The table glistened with the best linen and china, and the many cut glass and silver wedding presents.

"Now, miss, you'd better stop and dress," Anna urged for the third time.

"Yes—yes, in a moment. I've half an hour yet. Oh, Anna, we forgot the flowers! We should have some flowers—then I could have used that lovely glass vase. We haven't anything for a centerpiece."

"Well, if they get a good dinner they won't miss the flowers," grumbled Anna, with unconscious philosophy.

It was only a few minutes later when Helen was hurriedly dressing that Anna came to her door with a look of blank dismay.

"The oven, miss—it won't burn!"—tragically.

"It won't burn?"

"It's out—and won't light. The roast's only half done!"

Helen flew into the kitchen. Rockless of her pretty gown, she knelt down and tried to relight the burner. But her knowledge of a gas range was limited. A half box of used matches and a burnt finger were the only results.

"Oh, Anna, what can we do—what can we do?"

PROVIDENCE HELPED.

A half-cooked roast, a cold oven, no other meat or anything to take its place, and company coming in half an hour, make a situation undeniably pathetic. Helen was on the verge of tears. Anna was stolidly beating the salad dressing.

"Parker—Parker!" a voice was shouting at the bottom of the dumb waiter. And far above could be

heard the buzzing of the Parker bell.

"Oh, I do wish those people would answer the dumb waiter—somebody's always calling 'Parker!' It makes me nervous enough to scream!" Helen was almost hysterical. And then again, "What can we do—Anna, what can we do?"

Here their own bell buzzed, and "Curtis! Confectioner!" was called from below.

"That's the ice cream, Anna—but what's the use of having ice cream if we haven't any meat?"

Anna drew up the dumb waiter. On the shelf was the cream packed in ice, and beside it was a number of brown paper parcels marked "Parker." The paper was torn on one and the fresh red of a steak showed through.

There were times when Helen's mind worked very fast—but it never worked so rapidly as it did now.

With a little cry she caught up the package, tore off the rest of the paper and disclosed a fine, large porterhouse steak!

Anna gasped. "Why, that's for Parker, miss—the family above."

"Hash!" sternly. "And hold this dumb waiter—hold it tight! Don't let anyone put it up or down!"

She turned the steak from its wooden dish into a large platter. On the refrigerator lay the change from a five dollar bill. She caught up two one-dollar bills and pinned them to a strip of the brown paper taken from the meat, and on which she scribbled: "Desperate! Half-cooked roast! Oven out of order! Company at seven!"

She put this in the wooden dish, wrapped it up in the rest of the brown paper and put it back on the dumb waiter.

THE DINNER A SUCCESS.

"Anna—here—put the roast on here, too! Maybe their oven works and they can use it!"

But Anna was too astounded to obey quickly. So Helen flew to the oven, dragged out the roast and put it, pan and all, on the dumb waiter.

"Now run it up quick! No, don't stand there staring after it! Come cook this steak! And cook it better than you've ever cooked anything in your life! And hurry—hurry—hurry!" As she dashed back to finish her dressing.

The dinner was a success. A brilliant success. Helen was just excited enough to have a most becoming flush and to talk rather more animatedly than usual.

Mr. Harding, Warren's friend, made it very evident that he was charmed, both with his young hostess and with her hospitality. And Warren was plainly proud of it all.

That night, when they were at length alone, Warren drew her down into his lap.

"Well, little woman, you did pretty well! And on such short notice, too! And that steak—it was bully. I don't believe I'd change butchers after all. He's certainly doing better. That's the best piece of steak I've had for months."

"Oh," Helen groaned inwardly, as she hid her face against his shoulder, "if he only knew where I got that steak!"

"Deaf" Man Gets Sixty Days.

Harry Lyons, who has been begging on the streets of Duluth on the pretense that he was deaf and dumb, pleaded guilty to the charge in police court this morning. He got sixty days in the county jail.

Lyons passed cards to pedestrians with pathetic verses printed on them and explaining that he needed money to complete his education as well as to support an aged mother. Jay Cooke Howard made a complaint to the police regarding him and explained that education is free to the deaf in Minnesota. He claims that the "deaf" man had collected quite a sum of money on a street car.

"There are no deaf beggars in Minnesota," says Mr. Howard. "Every deaf person I know of in this State is self-supporting, and people should be wary of giving aid to anyone who tries to make his deafness an excuse for begging. The chances are that he is an impostor."

SOME FEW OF THE CURIOSITIES OF NATURE.

Nature is so prolific of method and adopts so many curious devices for effecting her objects that to attempt to pry into her secrets is to open an inexhaustible field for observation and study. The plant world is full of interest, because of the innumerable cunning ways adopted to accomplish desired ends.

Thus the leaves of the common sundew are provided with hair-like glands which secrete a sticky substance, upon which minute insects are caught, and then the glands, set in motion by the struggling captives, bend over and enfold them and they are finally killed and digested as food.

The "Venus fly trap," of the same family, employs a different device for the same purpose. Like the tiger and other bloodthirsty animals, those innocent-looking plants are carnivorous.

Many and curious are the devices adopted by flowers to insure that their pollen shall be carried to other flowers, which are thus rendered productive. The bright colors and strong odors of the blossoms serve to attract insects, which enter them, are covered with pollen, and thus, without so much as a thank you, are compelled to act as pollen carriers from one flower to another.

The seeds of many plants, as the thistle, are provided with a feathery down, and other species have wing-like appendages, so that they may be scaled off or blown by the winds to suitable ground. Hosts of others, of which beggar's lice and ticks are examples, have woolly claws or sharp points that they may adhere to the hair of animals, and so be carried and dropped to where they may take root and flourish.

No less curious are the ways in which birds and animals are equipped with certain organs, and modified in a variety of ways that they may thrive under the ever-varying conditions of soil, climate and general surroundings.

In Australia, for instance, is found the Duckbilled Platypus, or Water Mole, which has the beak of a duck set on the head of a mammal. Though a fact in mammal and not a bird, it lays eggs which it deposits at the end of a burrow in the ground where they are probably hatched by the warmth of its body like birds' eggs.

At the extremity of South America is a curious sea fowl which flies only when young. As it attains maturity it loses the power of flight and can only swim, and thus, though a bird, is no better off than a fish. As a partial compensation for its loss, however, it swims marvelously well and because of its swiftness is known as the "Steamer Duck."

The Cape Barren Goose of Australia, though endowed with webbed feet, never swims. But a member of a family of swimmers and sitters, has adopted habits that have caused it to be modified into a grazer. The Cassowary has feathers that much resemble hairs, and Penguins are covered with feathers that are modified to look like, and to do the service of fish scales.

Though our country possesses no animal or bird which for oddity is to be compared with the foregoing, there are yet some curious creatures living in it. The Rocky Mountain Plover at first sight might be mistaken for one of the ordinary plovers that frequent the beaches. It has a body somewhat longer than the robin, with disproportionately long legs and neck, and a rather long bill. The eyes are full and round, and give the bird an exceedingly innocent, not to say stupid look, which is further heightened by its unsophisticated and gentle ways.

Its color is a uniform grayish brown above, with a white line above and a crescent in front of the eye, and a black stripe from the eye to the bill. The white of the under parts is blended and so the colors harmonize well with the dull grays and browns of its ordinary surroundings and serve to afford it protection from the keen-eyed hawk and the roving coyote or fox.

There is thus nothing, it must be admitted, in the bird's appearance to mark it as peculiar among its relatives or to give it claim upon our attention. Such a claim, how-

ever, may be found in its habits and in the fact that, though a plover, and as the name itself suggests, a member of a group of water lovers, it entirely avoids the water, like the Australian goose before mentioned.

On the other hand it does not, as its name of Mountain Plover implies, inhabit the mountains, but lives on the driest and most sterile plains of Arizona and New Mexico northward, and from Kansas and Nebraska to the Pacific. Its food is chiefly grasshoppers and various small insects. It seems certain that it must sometimes drink, but though I have seen a great many of these plovers and have occasionally found them not far from water, I never saw one drinking or indeed acting as though water was in the slightest degree necessary to its existence.

Would you see this plover at home and amid congenial surroundings, you must go to the far West, to Colorado. Select a barren upland, like the one near Colorado Springs, walk two miles or so to the north or east of the town, and there on the shadeless and barren plain, where in midsummer the sun withers the herbage to a crisp, you will find it in abundance.

It was here that I first saw its nest and eggs—a great prize at the time I found them, for the bird is extremely cunning, and its habit of leaving the nest long before the intruder is near enabled it to keep its domestic affairs secret for a long time.

And then with what art they will mislead the egg-hunter! How they fly in bewildering circles or flutter about just ahead of him as though the nest was a few inches away! And with what piteous notes they hover over some tuft of grass—just the spot for the nest, thinks the would-be-rifler—only to abandon it a moment later at his approach for a more likely one! And so on till the quest is given up.

Such had always been my experience until on the occasion of my visit to Colorado Springs, I hit upon a method which completely circumvented the cunning of the plover, and as the land of the plover is a long way off, and hence the bird is not likely to suffer from my indiscretion, I will share the discovery with my readers.

Knowing that many birds, and particularly the plovers, are able to distinguish between the two-footed and four-footed animals, and that they are not at all afraid of horses or cattle, I procured a horse and, for comfort's sake, a buggy also, and proceeded to drive over the rolling plains. The elevated seat offered the double advantage of enabling me to command a wide view and to note every moving thing, and yet be sure not to alarm prematurely the game I sought.

On the morning of my venture the usual inhabitants of the plains were out in force, and among them not a few prairie-dogs, as well as many of the little spotted marmots, and an occasional owl. Great was the surprise produced among the various colonies by our appearance, though both squirrels and birds were too curious to scurry off before they had taken a good look at us at short range.

Passing by all these as just then unworthy of serious attention, it was not long ere my search was rewarded by the sight of a plover, and I shall never forget what a curious sight the bird presented as it stood watching the strange apparition approaching its home.

It was a female on her nest, and when we were probably three hundred yards away she slowly raised her body and stood with widely spread legs and half bent wings, presenting a most comical appearance; evidently she was quite at a loss to comprehend the marvel of horse and buggy. Her peculiar attitude at first, and later her appearance of dismay, betrayed her secret long before we reached the spot, and in a few moments I was bending over her treasures. Beauties they were; three of them; pear-shaped eggs of deep reddish-buff, dotted and spotted with bistre and black.

There was no trouble now to find plovers' nests. In whatever direction I drove, the result was the same. A new nest every half-hour until I gained the knowledge I sought and

had more eggs, I am ashamed to say, than I was entitled to.

As for Shore Larks' nests, I found them that day by the dozen. If I remember aright, I saw more than forty nests in that single morning's drive—more than I ever saw before in my life time.—Selected.

France in the time of Joan of Arc

Year 1400. A. D.

England and France at war with each other. King of France Charles VI. crazy and kept shut up by his relatives, who tried to govern in his place.

England sent her armies over to France to try and conquer the entire country.

Many parts of France fell into the enemies hands and as the years went by it seemed as though all must be lost.

King Charles had a son, also named Charles who was too indolent and selfish to care what happened; so he took himself off to a province where he had a beautiful castle to be away from all trouble. Domremy was a small town near the border-line between France and Germany.

Here in the year 1412 a little girl, whose name was Joan of Arc, was born. She helped her mother with the housework besides helping her father in the field.

Her home was on the main road, and many soldiers escaping from the enemy, stopped there to beg for food and a place to sleep. They told sad tales of how the English were taking their country from them.

Many times the tender-hearted Joan would leave the room in tears, and going up to her little attic bedroom, throw herself on her knees and beseech God to send deliverance to them soon.

One day when about twelve years of age, she was out in the garden all alone. Suddenly she heard a voice telling her that God wanted her to save France from the enemy, and that she must go as leader of an army to drive out the English. She tried to make excuses saying she was too young and only a girl but the voice told her that God would take care of her wherever she went.

She could not get her parents' consent to leave home but an uncle assisted her by taking her to his home to see his sick wife. He then took her to see the Governor before whom she laid her plans, and asked for a company of soldiers to take her to the Dauphin. The governor only laughed at her.

Soon after two young knights offered to accompany her and then the governor gave her five soldiers.

On horseback with only seven soldiers she started on her journey to Chinon.

On arriving the Dauphin refused to see her, but after talking it over with priests and wise men he planned a trick to see if the spirits she talked so much about really did tell her true things. The Dauphin, dressed very plainly, stood back among his people, while one of his nobles, richly attired, waited in the middle of the room to receive her. But when she was led into the room, she walked straight up to the Dauphin and falling on her knees said, "I am Jean, God sent me to save France."

He decided to send her out at the head of an immense army. She first went to Orleans where she fought her first battle, and took possession of the city.

Battle after battle was fought and won.

She took the Dauphin to Rheims where he was crowned king of France. All the while the spirits talked with her and comforted her.

In her last battle at Paris she was wounded and taken prisoner by the English. Thrown in a dungeon she soon tried to make her escape but was captured and put into a high tower. Here she tied her bedding together and tried to let herself down to the ground sixty feet below. But the rope broke and let her fall to the cobble stones. She was then thrown into an iron cage, and kept like a wild animal until the day of her death, when she was burned at the stake. Joan went bravely to her cruel fate and with sad eyes fixed on the cross a kind priest held before her and

murmuring of prayer, and her spirit went to dwell with the God she worshipped and with her beloved spirits.

FROM NEW YORK TO PIKE'S PEAK.

CHAPTER I.

At noon on Thursday, July 28th, from the brass-railed platform on an observation car of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, we got our parting glimpse of the ever-changing sky-line of New York. Away to the left towered the 50-story building of the New York Life, the Flat Iron Building just in front of it at the junction of Broadway, Fifth Avenue and 23d Street, although itself a skyscraper of twenty-two stories, looking small by comparison. Directly across the North River were the 50-story Singer Building, the Trinity Building, the immense Hudson Terminal Building, the St. Paul, Park Row and other gigantic structures of stone and steel. Turning the eyes towards the Battery, one could see the new Custom House with its allegorical statuary and extensive reach. Turning towards the Atlantic Ocean, in the gateway of the Narrows, clear-cut, solitary and handsome, we beheld the great Statue of Liberty which, facing toward the entrance to New York Harbor, each night its flaming light upholds—

"To each and all an equal torch
Of welcome from the sea—
To the great Atlantic liner
Or the freighter of Dundee."

There were seven of us on the Black Diamond Express that day, all bound for the Colorado Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, and all determined to reach "Pike's Peak or bust." Besides the chronicler of the events and incidents and wonders of this trip, there were Mr. and Mrs. Moses Heyman, Dr. Thomas F. Fox, Samuel Frankenstein, Henry C. Kohlman and Samuel Goldberg.

From Jersey City to Buffalo the journey led among beautiful scenes of mountain, lake and river, thriving towns and villages, and there was not an uninteresting moment from the time of departure until the shades of night concealed the landscape and the train was halted at Geneva, N. Y., because of a freight train wreck about twenty miles to the westward. This necessitated some complex switching of cars, lots of delay and considerable apprehension, until it was announced that the train was running now on the New York Central tracks, via Rochester, to Buffalo.

Some of the cities passed through deserve a much greater consideration than the limits of this letter allow. We might mention at the outset, that New York, with its nearly five million inhabitants, has across the river in Jersey City a neighbor with over a quarter of a million people; Newark, only eight miles further on, with its six thousand factories and three hundred and fifty thousand people; and Elizabeth with nearly seventy-five thousand;—making an aggregate of nearly six million people within a radius of twenty-five miles. We could dilate upon the beauties of Raston, Pa.; of Bethlehem, with its colossal plant for steel rails and structural steel; of Allentown with its extensive steel wire works; of Pittston and Wilkes-barre, famed for their great output of anthracite coal; and many another city along the route conspicuous in the commercial world for varying lines of manufacture and volume of annual output.

We would also be pleased to expatiate upon the Mauch Chunk Mountain with its thrilling switch-back; of Glen Onoko, of the ride up the Blue Ridge Mountains to Warrior Notch, from which far away could be clearly discerned the City of Wilkesbarre spread out in the valley below. To do justice to all these would require a separate chapter to each.

We were transferred to the Pullmans of the Grand Trunk Railroad at Depew, about nine miles east of Buffalo, and were soon in our respective berths courting the god of slumber, as the train sped over Suspension Bridge across the Niagara to Hamilton, London, Sarnia, Canada, and through the Port Huron Tunnel into the United States again

at the rosy hour of dawn next day. We were three hours late and hungry, and the dining car would not connect with our train till Durand, Mich., was reached, which would make breakfast time within an hour of the customary time for noonday lunch. The strike of conductors and other trainmen on the Grand Trunk system was much to blame for this, and at Durand there was a guard of soldiers to prevent mischief being done by the strikers.

Through Michigan and Indiana we travelled till late in the afternoon, looking with feelings of pride upon the vast stretches of growing corn, and the evidences of bounteous harvests revealed by the stacked sheaves of wheat and oats, and the immense straw stacks which told that the threshing machine had done its work and granaries somewhere were bulging with their stores of grain. Pasture land with plenty of fine-looking live stock lined our way, and almost every farm had its little woodland of maple, beech and elm.

We noted the great Oliver Plow and Wagon Works at South Bend, Ind., and called to mind how Elbert Hubbard had written up this world-renowned plant, where only honest goods were manufactured and sold only at honest prices, so that the Oliver's were famous throughout the world for square-dealing and the superiority of their plows.

But the train speeds on, and we are nearing Chicago, which we reached at six o'clock in the evening, still three hours behind our scheduled time. This is the first leg of our journey, and here we linger three days, to take in the picnic of the Pas-a-Pas Club, at Hammond, Ind., to peer through the smoke-laden atmosphere at the busy hives of industry, and to meet and greet our brethren of the world of silence.

In our next letter the trip to Council Bluffs and Omaha will be described. Until then, we are,
Very truly yours,
EDWIN A. HODGSON.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF.

Franklin Street above Green, Phila., Pa.

REV. C. O. DANFORTH, Pastor, 3225 N. Nineteenth Street.

Services every Sunday at 2:30 P.M. (Except during July and August, 10:30 A.M.)

Holy Communion—First Sunday of the month.

Bible Class, immediately after services.

Clere Literary Association meets every Thursday, after 7:30 o'clock.

Southern Diocese.

REV. O. J. WHILDEN, General Missionary, 1017 Brantly Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

PRINCIPAL MISSION STATIONS: Baltimore, Md.—Grace Chapel, Park Ave. and Monument St., Mr. Wm. Cooper, Lay-reader. Services every Sunday, 3:15 P.M.

Washington, D. C.—Trinity Church, Third and O Sts., Mr. E. C. Merrill, Lay-reader. Services every Sunday, 11 A.M.

Wheeling, W. Va.—St. Elizabeth's Church, for the Deaf, Mr. J. C. Bremer, Lay-reader. Services every Sunday, 3 P.M.

Durham, N. C.—St. Philip's Church, Mr. Roma Fortune, Lay-reader. Services Sunday, 3 P.M.

Richmond, Va.—St. Andrew's Church, Bible Class Meetings every Sunday, 11 A.M., Mr. R. L. Chiles, Teacher.

New Orleans, La.—St. Paul's Church, Camp and Orleans Streets, Mr. E. L. Tracy, Lay-reader. Services monthly.

The General Missionary visits the above and numerous other stations in Maryland, West Virginia and in the South upon such occasions as are appointed and locally made known. The Missionary will be glad to confer with any one desiring to assist in the work of the Mission.

Services in the Diocese of Albany and Central New York.

First Sunday in the month: Morning, Troy; afternoon, Albany; evening, Amsterdam.

Second Sunday: Morning, Syracuse; afternoon, Oneida; evening, Utica.

Third Sunday: Morning, Troy; afternoon, Schenectady; evening, Herkimer.

Fourth Sunday: Morning, Utica; afternoon, Rome; evening, Syracuse.

The above is the ordinary arrangement of services. Departures from this arrangement and appointments for week-day services will be announced by postal card.

H. VAN ALLEN, Missionary, 232 Grove Place, Utica, N. Y.

Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 1, 1910.

EDWIN A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 164 Street and Broadway) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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CONTRIBUTIONS. All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are also responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications. Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York.

"He's true to God who's true to man: Wherever wrong is done To the humblest and the weakest 'Neath the all-beholding sun, That wrong is also done to us, And they are slaves most base, Whose love of right is for themselves, And not for all the race."

Notices concerning the whereabouts of individuals will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line. Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

In next issue, we hope to give an account of the proceedings of three conventions of the deaf—or as much of them as space will allow. They represent, respectively, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. The address of President Reider of the Pennsylvania Society is given in this issue, and the details of the meeting at Reading will be printed as soon as received. A report of the Convention of our New England brethren is also expected for a succeeding issue.

EACH National Convention bears with it a tale of woe and disaster, and the Colorado meet was no exception. At Norfolk one of the ladies lost a gold watch, and at the Stratton Park function a lady from the South duplicated the above loss. We will not tell how one gentleman lost his suit case and contents, as well as an overcoat on the way home.

IOWA

SUPT. ROTHERT IS RE-APPOINTED

Council Bluffs Newspaper Aug. 18.

Superintendent Henry W. Rothert, of the Iowa School for the Deaf, received the unqualified endorsement of the State Board of Control in Des Moines, Wednesday evening, and was invited to sign a contract for four more years in his present position.

The indorsement of Mr. Rothert is a matter of especial interest because of an organized and determined effort on the part of a small group of alumni of the school to secure his removal. This effort on the part of the disaffected alumni has extended over a period of two years or more and at the convention of the Iowa Association for the Advancement of the Deaf, which was held in Council Bluffs three weeks ago, they secured the signatures of about 100 members of the association to a petition asking that the Board of Control remove Mr. Rothert. The petition recited that the members of the association believed Superintendent Rothert to be unprogressive and too old to fill the position properly.

It became evident to the public and to the Board of Control that the petition did not represent the real sentiment of the alumni, because immediately after it was presented a large percent of the signers sent letters to the board stating that they wished their signatures to be disregarded.

Superintendent Rothert also received many letters from his former pupils in which they expressed their regret for having signed the petition and also saying that they had been unduly influenced by those presenting it. The present teachers of the School state that there is the best of feeling toward Mr. Rothert by the present pupils and that the suggestion of the alumni that the discipline was bad is without foundation.

Superintendent Rothert has been in his present position for the past twenty-three years, and during his administration he built up the school so that it is regarded as one of the most efficient in the country in the opinion of educators of the deaf. He has a multitude of friends in Council Bluffs and throughout the State, who will be pleased with the indorsement given by the State Board of Control and who believe that the indorsement is richly deserved.

APPOINTMENT IS CONFIRMED.

DES MOINES, Aug. 18.—The State Board of Control has re-appointed Henry W. Rothert to be Superintendent of the school for the deaf at Council Bluffs, ignoring the attacks made upon him by the Association of the Deaf.

National Association of the Deaf.

Organized, August 25, 1880.

Incorporated, Feb. 23, 1909.

President, Olof Hanson, O. H. Regensburg, S. M. Freeman, Wash., Cal., Ga.
Secretary, Mrs. J. S. Long, Iowa
Treasurer, Mrs. F. B. Carpenter, Ill.
Vice-Presidents, Anton Schroeder, Minn., Mrs. J. S. Long, Iowa
Executive Committee, Olof Hanson, Washington, D. C., Chairman
Anton Schroeder, Minnesota
S. M. Freeman, Georgia
Oscar H. Regensburg, California
Thomas Francis Fox, New York
George Wm. Veditz, Colorado
B. Randall Allabough, Pennsylvania
Frank P. Gibson, Illinois
Arthur L. Roberts, Kansas

SEATTLE, WASH., August 23, 1910.—The following named persons are hereby appointed members of the Executive Committee of the National Association of the Deaf:

Olof Hanson, Seattle, Wash., Ex-Office Chairman.

Anton Schroeder, St. Paul, Minn.
S. M. Freeman, Cave Springs, Ga.
Oscar H. Regensburg, Venice, Cal.
T. F. Fox, New York City, N. Y.
Geo. Wm. Veditz, Colorado Springs, Col.
B. R. Allabough, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Frank Gibson, Chicago, Ill.
Arthur L. Roberts, Olathe, Kan.

Though I have not been able to communicate with all of them, I hope that all will accept.

OLOF HANSON, President N. A. D.

"The Deaf Man in the Business World."

HOW BEST TO OVERCOME THE PREJUDICE AND OBSTACLES IN THE PATH OF HIS EMPLOYMENT.

(Read at the Convention of the National Association of the Deaf, by Anton Schroeder, of St. Paul, Minn.)

In discussing this important subject, I respectfully beg to submit my opinions not only on the basis of my actual experience as a travelling representative and business man for a number of years, but also my own observations of the many of the Deaf people with whom I have had the pleasure of coming in contact, on my extensive trips all over this country of ours.

To be sure, the above problem seems to have been generally admitted to be quite far from a comparatively easy one to wrestle with, but various facts, which I am to State herewith in this paper, have sufficiently convinced me that there are several clear ways in which we are amply capable of achieving the desired object successfully, but certainly not without effort and perseverance, which is, as a matter of fact, always required in all business undertakings which they may be.

Evidently I have quite frequently decried that the hearing public should not only be justly criticised for their apparent prejudice against the Deaf in a business way, my reason for this being that inquiries have revealed the fact that many of those hearing people actually did not understand the Deaf correctly as a class, as they should. The fact that the hearing public in many cases evidently have no more persistent and malicious prejudice against the Deaf than any other poorly educated hearing man; just as we, the Deaf, would do under the similar circumstances, should, in my opinion, satisfy us that it was not really because of our misfortune, deafness, but because of some individual fault of ours, which we do not seem to be fully aware of. That is what I am endeavoring to point out.

In the first place, in this connection the fact may be stated that a proportion of the hearing business men have manifested more or less prejudice against the Deaf, either directly or indirectly, presumably because of their partial, if not entire, ignorance or misinformation as regards the Deaf as a class.

In the second place, those showing a different and better attitude towards the Deaf must subsequently have been educated or come to understand the Deaf more intelligently as a class, through the efforts of the educated Deaf individually or otherwise. Therefore, in accordance with the above facts, the convincing argument would be that before we may successfully secure ready recognition from the hearing public at all, it becomes necessary for us to first display good educational ability and accomplishments in an effective way, and also to show ourselves deserving of their confidence.

Then, what should be done to this end? Of course, as a foundation of life, what we really need above every thing else is a good education and competent training, so that we might be enabled to use our judgment wisely as to how to accomplish anything to promote our own interests in all various ways independently.

What would the results be to a man without a fair education? Of course the truth is that every one, without exception, will always be treated according to his own accomplishments, as clearly evidenced by our observations of all kinds of such.

Deafness is not exactly our chief obstacle, but our real obstacle is the prejudice of the hearing, which it has been our supreme struggle to permanently remove if possible. So great is the importance of the advantages of equipment for business that it cannot be overestimated on the part of the Deaf, just as much as that of the hearing. Of course, in this connection, I wish to be understood that I am not speaking of positions where hearing is required at all times. In this busy world, ignorance excuses no one, both the hearing and the Deaf alike. To be successful in any undertaking, a good education and training would be the best and most effective remedy of all kinds of obstacles.

Years ago, while reading a book, I was advised that happened to permanently impress me most profoundly, was that a habit of observing and thinking would always lead to success and that the only way to invent was to keep thinking. The positive truth about this is that it has achieved all the wonderful progress there is in this world, as nothing else did. No matter what defect one may unfortunately possess, a good and honest man will always be preferred every time, as long as he can render competent services. The strongest argument in favor of this truth is that every employer would naturally want to be given satisfactory and fruitful results in consideration of what he pays. Certainly not different from the hearing,

we, the Deaf, would naturally not care to have any thing to do with any one who looks undesirable in his appearance and is ill-mannered. A man's manners as his fortune, is a saying as true as it is old, as valuable as it is true. Good manners are made a leading business qualification in all pursuits. No one is exempt. Then, as an avenue to wealth and position, good manners constitute a desirable acquisition. Our manners show what we are and are influenced by the same. In this connection, it may be stated that the Deaf should make it a point to be as agreeable and tactful in manners as possible, so as to make a favorable impression on the hearing public when associating with them. Prejudice otherwise.

In my opinion, we cannot feel fully justified in our claim that a fair proportion of the Deaf have been sent out of school well prepared, educationally and industrially, in a general way, about on the same footing with the hearing sent out of the common school. Compared with the hearing, we evidently find ourselves to be quite behind in this particular respect.

While it is, indeed, gratifying to note the creditable progress that has been made in a commendable measure along the line of the education of the Deaf so far, and its fruitful results have been evidenced by the unusual and praiseworthy success of a good number of the Deaf in business, on the whole, we with the hearing, notwithstanding their apparent handicap, deafness, much to the surprise of the hearing, it is, however, to be regretted that as a branch of the education of the Deaf, the business course has been neglected or overlooked in most, if not all, of the State schools. I would frankly admit that I came to send out so many children into the battle of life, "half-educated," in a general way, compared with the hearing. No effort and pains should by all means be spared to have them properly trained, as well as possible, before knocking them into the keen business world. Beyond all question, the Deaf are entitled to privilege offered by the State to acquire a good education as any others. If we are not granted such privileges because of the prejudice, if any, of the State against the Deaf as a class, we should fight for our own rights in a vigorous manner till we win.

Frequently to my knowledge, there have recently occurred cases where it has proved to be due to their ignorance of this assuredly most important and practical branch, that they have been unable to secure clerical positions with some of the largest business establishments in the country, and, unfortunately, lost their property and money through the dishonesty of the hearing in business, especially owing to the lack of knowledge of the business laws, which is absolutely required in business nowadays.

Contrary to the above, some others who have been usually successful in business have been the average. The great value and necessity of having a fair knowledge of this most useful and practical business course is very popularly admitted nowadays. A deaf man having such a knowledge will certainly realize it a wonderful boon to the deaf in the business world.

It is a waste of time and energy, but also, trying to devise how to remove such prejudice before we "arm" ourselves with that weapon—i. e., education and training; then the rest will come easy enough. But he sure to bear in mind that the Deaf are not only to be heard, but also to be seen. The hearing people, any and all undertakings must always be accomplished with effort, thoughtfulness and perseverance. There is no mystery about it. It is simply a matter of making good in all our pursuits. I would repeat that it is absolutely necessary for us to first exhibit convincing capabilities, and show ourselves deserving of their confidence, before we can reasonably expect to succeed in business and socially. We must always be ambitious to continue to improve ourselves, even after leaving school, and strive to think and act reasonably for others before they will finally appreciate and recognize us.

Lacking this most important advantage of hearing, we must both mentally and mutually be active to make up that loss. More or less prejudice will always be shown to every one of us, without exception, no matter who, what, etc., unless he thinks and acts well.

MORAL: That a habit of observing and thinking will enable any one to become a master of all accomplishments and that the learning obtained from books over is a fact. No success ever comes without effort and work. Absolutely no success without education, training and manners. This applies to one and all alike. Under no circumstance should we feel ashamed of ourselves, because of our deafness. It is not our own fault. It may be that we are deaf, and we must make the best of it with what He gave us.

The only boon we ask to counteract the misfortune of being deaf is education. As a slab in Gallaudet College says: "It takes away half the bitterness of the thought of death to have been allowed to have learned something." Therefore, in closing, I would respectfully urge the National Association of the Deaf to take up this subject for consideration and action with as little delay as possible, venturing to predict that very fruitful results can be accomplished for the American deaf in due time.

Church Mission.

MID-WESTERN DISTRICT.

The Rev. Austin Ward Mann, M. A., General Missionary in charge, 10021 Wilbur Avenue, S. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

PRINCIPAL MISSIONS.

Cleveland, O., St. Agnes' Mission, Grace Church.

Toledo, O., St. Martin's Mission, Trinity Church.

Akron, O., Grace Mission, St. Paul's Church.

Canton, O., Epiphany Mission, St. Paul's Church.

Youngstown, O., Emmanuel Mission, St. John's Church.

Columbus, S. O., All Saints' Mission, Trinity Church, Miss Mary Greener, Interpreter at regular morning services.

Cincinnati, S. O., St. Mark's Mission, St. Paul's Cathedral.

Dayton, S. O., St. Clement's Mission, Christ Church.

Portsmouth, S. O., Holy Faith Mission, All Saints' Church.

Pittsburg, Pa., St. Margaret's Mission, Trinity Church, Brewster R. Allabough and Frank A. Leitner, Lay Readers.

Detroit, Mich., Epiphany Mission, St. John's Church.

Flint, Mich., St. Aidan's Mission, St. Paul's Church.

Grand Rapids, W. Mich., St. Bede's Mission, St. Mark's P. Cathedral.

Kalamazoo, W. Mich., Ascension Mission, St. Luke's Church, Martin M. Taylor, Lay Reader.

Indianapolis, Ind., St. Alban's Mission, Christ Church, Nathaniel Field Morrow, Lay Reader.

Louisville, Ky., All Souls' Mission, Christ Church.

Danville, Lex. Calvary Mission, Trinity Church.

F. E. Diocese of Connecticut.

Rev. G. H. Hefflon, Minister in charge.

Hartford—First and Third Sunday, monthly, Christ's Church, at 4 P. M.

Bridgeport—Every Third Sunday, 7:30 P. M., St. Paul's Church Parish House.

New Haven—Every Second and Fourth Sunday, St. Paul's Church, 8 P. M.

Waterbury—Every Second and Fourth Sunday, St. John's Church, 8:30 P. M.

At other places by appointment. Address of pastor, Y. M. C. A., Hartford, Ct.

MOVING PICTURE FUND.

Bulletin No. 5.

California	\$239 85
Louisiana	206 59
Colorado	142 46
Kansas	142 40
Arkansas	140 51
Oregon	129 65
Washington	100 00
Oklahoma	100 00
North Dakota	90 94
Mississippi	90 45
Nebraska	80 00
South Dakota	74 20
New Jersey	40 50
Minnesota	35 97
Pennsylvania	30 00
Connecticut	27 97
Iowa	27 85
Michigan	25 00
Texas	13 20
New Mexico	8 10
Alabama	7 65
Missouri	6 70
North Carolina	5 00
Florida	4 35
Tennessee	10
Virginia	10
Interest	3 03
Total	\$1,772 57

ROLL OF HONOR.

G. W. Veditz, Colorado	\$5 00
Mrs. G. W. Veditz	5 00
John L. Deloatch, N. Carolina	5 00
Amiel Fryhofer, Kansas	5 00
John B. Wight, New Jersey	5 00
Enoch Henry Currier, Principal N. Y. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	5 00
Sister Dositheus, in behalf of the pupils of the Le Cou-teux St. Mary's Inst.	5 00
Rev. Father Baker, Buffalo	5 00
Miss Annabelle Kent, East Orange, N. J.	5 00
Mr. — Ayers, Boston	25 00
S. T. Walker, Portland, Ore.	5 00
Mr. G. M. Chaney, McAlester, Okla.	5 00
Mr. W. R. Harris, Muskogee, Okla.	5 00
Mrs. Mary A. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y., in behalf of the pupils of the Oklahoma School for the Deaf	5 00

O. H. REGENSBURG, National Treasurer.

VENICE-BY-TH-SEA, CAL., July 25, 1910.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS.

Cut this out and mail in an envelope.

ROLL OF HONOR.

\$5 or more.
Mr. E. A. Hodgson, Editor DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York City, N. Y.
I desire to be placed on the "Roll of Honor" of the

MOVING PICTURE FUND.

I enclose \$_____, which is to be placed to the credit of my State by the National Treasurer.

(name)

(address)

ATTENDING DEAF CONGRESS

ST. LOUISAN A NOTABLE FIGURE AT AT COLORADO SPRINGS MEETING.

One of the notable figures at the World's Congress for the Deaf, at Colorado Springs, Col., was the Reverend James H. Cloud of St. Louis. Mr. Cloud has attended all the international conventions of deaf-mutes and educators of the deaf which have been held since his graduation from Gallaudet College, in Washington, D. C., the only college for deaf-mutes in the world, and several times has addressed delegates of all nationalities in the universal language of signs.

He is a leading figure in educational work for the deaf in America and has had charge of schools for the deaf both in the East and in St. Louis. At present he is principal of the Gallaudet public school for the deaf in St. Louis.

He served as chairman of the International and the National Congresses of the Deaf, and of the convention of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association, which were held in St. Louis during the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He was chairman, also, of the Reception Committee upon the occasion of the visit of Helen Keller, the celebrated blind deaf-mute, to the Exposition.

He is one of the few deaf men in the world who is a regularly ordained clergyman. He was ordained to the Episcopal priesthood by Bishop Tuttle in St. Louis ten years ago, and since has held regular weekly services for the deaf in the Boffinger Memorial chapel of Christ Church Cathedral, carrying the whole service through in the sign-language.

Mr. Cloud has gained considerable reputation as a reader of Shakespeare, and recently attracted the attention of local Shakespearean scholars by a series of performances of the plays of the Bard of Avon, which were given under his direction by deaf-mutes who are members of his congregation. The plays were given entirely in the sign-language.

Mr. Cloud has been totally deaf since early childhood, and though

he can speak fluently, he can neither hear nor read the lips. Conversation between him and a hearing person must, therefore, be carried on by writing.

He is an ardent advocate of the "combined system" in educating the deaf, believing that if lip-reading alone is taught deaf-mutes are cut off from much that they would have through the use of the sign-language.—St. Louis Republic.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

All summer workmen have been busy repairing and renovating the buildings at Kendall Green. The damage done by the fire last winter has been repaired. The roof was completed about a month ago. The Lyceum and the Boys' Reading Room present a greatly improved appearance. A fine metal ceiling has been put up in the Reading Room, and similar ceilings have been put up in a number of other rooms where the plastering was destroyed. The walls of the halls have been repainted and considerable papering has been done, so that, altogether, the building will be in much better shape than it has been for some time.

The house formerly used by Mr. Denison as a residence has been altered for the use of the Kendall school girls. A new furnace has been installed, fine escapes erected, and other changes made that will make the building better adapted for the purpose. Various repairs and alterations have been made in the "East Wing," and in the other buildings, and about the grounds.

George B. Whitlocke has moved from the northeast section of the city to Anacostia. In the old location his family lived in one place, the milk was kept and handled in another place, and his horse and wagon in a third place—not a labor-saving, but a labor-making arrangement. Mr. Whitlocke recently bought out a dairyman in Anacostia and took possession of his place, where everything is conveniently arranged. He has combined the new route with his old one and now has two wagons that makes three trips each morning. No, Mr. Whitlocke does not use automobile milk wagons yet, but may some day.

John T. Hower, one of the College students, has been spending his vacation in Washington. Not long ago he had the misfortune to injure one of his knees while playing ball. About two weeks ago he stumbled over an obstruction and again injured the same knee. He was taken to George Washington Hospital, where it was found he had water on the knee. Friday last, Mr. Hower was able to leave the hospital, and he expects to go to work again next week, but it is quite probable that injury to his knee will prevent him from playing football this fall.

Messrs. Duvall and Hokemeir, of Baltimore, after spending several weeks in Washington, went to Richmond, Friday.

A. Mr. Sarver, of Pittsburg, and a Mr. Dalton, of Richmond, were recent visitors in the city.

Tom L. Anderson is the latest deaf man to get on Uncle Sam's pay roll, he having received an appointment in the Census Office.

Edward L. Chapin, a teacher in the Romney, W. Va., school, has been making his annual visit to Washington. Mr. Chapin has many friends and acquaintances in Washington and they are always glad to see him.

Some of the Washington deaf have returned from their vacations, and others have departed to spend a few days or a few weeks somewhere else. Miss Mary Pannebaker and Mr. J. S. Edelen recently returned from visits to Western Maryland and Delaware, respectively.

Edwin A. Horn spent a week at Colonial Beach and came back nicely tanned.

Miss Sadie Talbert had a three weeks outing in the country, near Silver Hill, Md. She returned home a few days ago.

Dr. Draper left last week for a visit to his boyhood home in Vermont, where he will probably remain until College reopens.

Ferd Harrison received telegraphic notification of the death, on the 27th instant, of Mrs. Harrison's father, and expects to go to Colorado Springs to attend the funeral.

Mrs. Mary Elliott has moved from Bennings, D. C., and is now residing on Maryland Avenue, S. W. The new location makes it much easier for Mr. Elliott to go to and from his work.

CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF-MUTES.

NEW YORK DISTRICT NOTICES.

SEPTEMBER 4TH.

St. Ann's Church, N. Y. Every Sunday, 3 P. M.—Holy Communion.

SEPTEMBER 11TH.

Gallaudet Home, 10:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.

SEPTEMBER 18TH.

Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., 3 P. M.—Holy Communion.

Girls keep men in water 5 hours

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Monday.—In defiance of all regular rules and the best medical advice, Charles Kendall, son of H. T. Kendall, of Pasadena, and Harry Norton stayed in the icy waters of the Pacific for five hours this afternoon. Their plan was to take a short dip and then go up to the hotel for luncheon, and as they had selected a deserted spot of beach they didn't see the use of bathing suits.

After fighting the surf for half an hour they went ashore, but as soon as they stepped upon the sand they spied four young women seated upon the beach enjoying what appeared to be a picnic. As the girls were within hail of their clothes the young men decided to go back and at least wash the sand off themselves. At the end of an hour they were fairly free from sand, but the four visitors were still there, oblivious to everything around them, so the men kept on bathing. At the end of two hours they began to make audible remarks, and in another hour they were shouting at the top of their voices for the quartet to please vacate their dressing room, but with no result. At the end of four hours the shouts had given place to the chattering of teeth and the thunder of knees knocking together.

It was not until the sun had set that the four girls, still oblivious of the bathers, gathered up the remains of their feast and walked away, gesticulating excitedly. When Messrs. Kendall and Norton had hoisted themselves into their clothes and got back to a grate fire they learned that the girls were all deaf-mutes and that two of them were blind.—N. Y. Herald.

ETNA'S PAST.

Etna is a giant. It is the largest active volcano in Europe. The circumference of its base is ninety miles and it rises straight from a sea 6,000 feet deep 10,738 into the air.

The eruptions of Etna are on scale with its size. They are not so frequent as those of Vesuvius, but they are more grand and more terrible. Upon the mountain itself they have left their marks by building over two hundred subsidiary craters upon its summit, some of these taking the shape of cones seven hundred feet high.

As far back as 476 B. C. is a record of the first eruptions of Etna, and there were but ten others in the four centuries that preceded the coming of Christ. Thereafter the volcano seems to have had its rages at rare intervals, and it is not till 1169 A. D. that there was an outbreak that impressed itself strongly upon the medieval indifference to loss of life. Then Catania lost fifteen thousand inhabitants, and just five hundred went to their deaths in the ashes and lava.

In modern times the eruption of 1852 attracted great attention because of the evil of ashes that shut out the sun and covered the sea and land for hundreds of miles around the mountain. A new fissure two miles long opened on the east flank of the mountain, and the flow of lava was phenomenally heavy. In 1864 there was a small outbreak, and another more violent in 1872. Others occurred in 1886 and 1892.—Chicago Evening Post.

Baltimore Methodist Deaf-Mute Mission.

Rev. D. E. Moylan, Pastor, 740 W. Fayette Street.

Services at Eutaw Street M. E. Church, every Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.

Sunday School, at 2:30 P. M. Week day meetings every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M., in the lecture room. (Except during July and August.)

Holy Communion, first Sunday each month. Everybody welcome.

BROOKLYN

NEW YORK.

News items for this column, should be sent direct to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York.

A few words of information in a letter or on a postal card is sufficient. We will do the rest.

A member of the Brooklyn Frats requested the privilege of writing up their picnic, held last Saturday at Ulmer Park, and to this a cheerful acquiescence was given. However, his account has not materialized, and this is a hurriedly scribbled account, without proper notes to work upon.

To begin with, the day was perfect for such an affair, and the crowd was an enormous one. Eight hundred were undoubtedly present during the afternoon and evening.

The Frats in charge are all veterans in the line of catering to public amusement, and were headed by Alex L. Pach, whose assistants were John D. Shea, Theo. I. Lounsbury, Walter Taylor, John M. Black, S. E. Pachter, and Frank E. Fluhr, constituting the Arrangements Committee. Mr. Fluhr also acted as Floor Manager in the evening, and pitcher in the ball game during the afternoon.

The ball game began at half-past three, and was a hotly contested game, being won by the New York Frats, their New Haven brethren losing by a high throw to catch a runner off second base. The game was umpired by E. A. Hodgson, and was arranged to go only five innings, but a tied score necessitated an extra inning. Following is the score by innings:—

New Haven—0 1 0 0 0 1—2
Brooklyn—0 1 0 0 0 0—3

Printed score cards for all the games were distributed and the track and other field events began. The Starter was Charles J. LeClercq; the Timer, Thomas F. Fox; and the Judges whose names we remember were William W. Beadell, E. A. Hodgson, Charles Cascella, A. C. Bachrach.

The following were adjudged to be winners:—

100-yards dash—Won by Breslau, 11 sec.; Newland, second; Luther, third.

440-yards dash—Won by Breslau, 59 sec.; Varrone, second, 1 m., 1 sec.; Luther, third, 1 m., 3 sec.

One mile run—Won by Daubner, 5 m 15 s.; Varrone, second, 5 m., 22 s.; Friedman, third, 6 m. 7 s.

One Mile Relay Race—Won by the Clark Athletic Association, 4 m. 4 s.; Alphabet Club, second, 4 m. 27 s.; Clark A. A., (second team) third, 4 m. 50 s.

In the potato race for ladies, Miss Lily Robinson.

Miss Mary E. Freime won the 100-yards dash for ladies.

Miss Bertha Pachter won the prize in the skipping rope contest.

Master Dingley won both the 50-yards dash and potato race for boys.

The prizes were distributed in the evening by Mr. Alex. L. Pach, the Chairman of the Committee, and at the conclusion the drawing for ten-dollar goldpieces took place. A beautiful young woman mounted the platform, where Mr. Pach and President Kane were standing, and the crowd that had surrounded the platform, at least most of them, thought she was going to recite something; but instead Mr. Pach placed a box before her, and she drew a slip bearing the name of the winner of the goldpiece, and handed it to Mr. Pach. Mr. Pach looked at it and smilingly showed it to President Kane. Then Mr. Pach tore it up. Several protested and wanted to be put wise also, and thought the first drawing won the prize. So Mr. Pach said that the name of the winner was himself, pocketed the ten and got down from the platform, and then the orchestra resumed playing and dancing began and continued till midnight.

Good order was maintained throughout the afternoon and evening, and the affair was one of much interest and great enjoyment. Financially it was a big winner. The officers of the Brooklyn Division No. 23, N. F. S. D., are:

H. Pierce Kane, President; Archibald J. McLaren, Vice-President; Wilbur L. Bowers, Treasurer; S. Rosenthal, Secretary; Alexander L. Pach, Director; Alexander Degendorf, Sergeant-at-Arms. Trustees—Frank Ecka, John M. Black, Jacob Landan.

And as near as we can come to it, the roster of the Division is as follows, all of whom served upon the Floor and Reception committees:—

Geo. N. Donovan, Wm. Butcher, Geo. S. Porter, Geo. V. Warren, John E. Taplin, P. J. Conlon, Paul E. Kees, Albert Balmuth, Ralph M. Lawton, John D. Buckley, A. Hanneman, H. Hanneman, Loren E. Leach, George L. Reynolds, John F. Keller, Stafford Dingman, Fred. Einsfeld, James McKenna, George Yoerger, William L. Davis, John W. Jaynes, A. Chalmowitz, Joshua Levy, Henry L. Jahring, John J. O'Brien, M. Auerbach, Harry

Schnurmann, Nathan Wolk, Gustave Matzart, William Dietrich, Fred. Hering, William F. Long, William Fricken, Harry Leibson, Wm. Nachumson, Adolph Berg, Adolph Duerr, Louis A. Cohen.

Felix Bonvoloir and Gordon Marshall had a narrow escape from drowning off Coney Island Saturday morning. They were caught in a strong current and were being swept out to sea when life guards went to their rescue. On getting them to shore they were revived after an hour's work by the life guards. Gilbert Marshall was with them, and did all he could to aid his companions. He was caught in the current but succeeded in getting back to the life-line.

Many New Yorkers intend going up to New Haven to take in the "Frat" picnic on Labor Day. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9 A. M., and returning leaves New Haven at 8:30 P. M.

Mrs. W. W. Thomas bought a palatial cottage in Yonkers. She is now strutting about in girlish elation at her own shrewdness in securing such a grand home.

Miss Parmlee, of Columbus, O., a graduate of the Lexington Avenue School, has returned to Ohio after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Nemeth, of Corona, L. I.

David Brophy, of Higganum, Ct., was at Ulmer Park last Saturday, and was greatly pleased to meet his old-time schoolmates, Messrs. Heyman and Jahring.

Rev. Dr. Chamberlain returns home this week. His well-earned vacation was passed in Vermont and has done him a world of good.

A girl baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Little, Jr., on August 22d. The mother and her baby are doing well.

Miss Florence H. Jones, of Flint, Mich., was in New York for a few days last week. She has gone to Columbus, O.

A. S. Rhodes, of South Carolina, is in town for three months to take a course in the linotype school.

Miss Nettie Miller and Miss Solomon start next week for a fortnight's stay in the Catskills.

Miss A. H. MacKenzie, of Flatbush, has gone to Huntington, L. I., on a vacation.

Miss Louise Turner is expected home from Colorado next week.

ROWEN.

With its usual thoroughness the JOURNAL has reported the doings at the National Convention of the Deaf. The Secretary can well cut out this report, paste it in his minute book and keep right on codding that baby girl. But what else could you expect with Mr. Hodgson himself on the grounds to boss the job and with that able old pen-pusher from Columbus, Mr. Green, as chief assistant backstop to catch all that the orators pitched from off the platform. Complete as the general report is, there are always a lot of interesting side lights on such an affair that may be of interest to those who were not present at the meeting, and that may recall various kinds of reminiscences to those who were. If the Most Honorable and Exalted Editor of the JOURNAL will allow me the privilege of a limited space in his Most Excellent and Useful paper, and will kindly condescend to NOT rule me out of order, I will undertake from week to week, under the above heading, to tell the gentle and otherwise readers how I saw the convention, how it looked to me, what was accomplished that was worth while, what was left undone, what was promised and what was carried out—in short, the lessons we have learned from this meeting, and incidentally relate a few of the pleasing features.

To begin with, I am going to warn the type slinger who sets up this stuff to put in a double extra, extraordinary supply of capital "I's." It is not to be presumed that every one else saw things with my eyes. Then, too, a fellow can only be in one place at one time and he only sees what is going on within his scope of vision. Of course everyone is going to come into the story and be named by name—that is, almost everyone, from Monsieur and Madam Bingham, who left Duluth with me on the ever-to-be-remembered day, the fourth of August, A. D. 1910, to Herr J. Schuyler Long, who was the last of the convention crowd that I took by the hand in sad and fond farewell.

This is just the prelude. Its object is simply to cause tranquility to the fluttering and anxious hearts that may be palpitating with dread that what is to follow may never be written. If others who were present and can throw additional side lights on certain affairs will butt in, they will be gladly and enthusiastically welcomed.

Next week we will purchase our ticket and leave the Zenith City of the Unsalted Sea behind us and tell of our trip to Colorado Springs. Do not hold your breath, but just breathe normally and rest assured that it is coming.

JAY COOKE HOWARD.

DULUTH, Nov. 23, 1910.

PENNSYLVANIA

PRESIDENT REIDER'S ADDRESS AT THE CONVENTION AT READING, PA., AUGUST 25TH TO 27TH.

Fellow Members and Friends: Ladies and Gentlemen:—After an escape of seventeen years we have come to Reading to hold the twenty-fourth meeting of the Society, and as the fourth (1888) and eighth (1898) meetings to the credit of the city. We can not pass on without expressing the great pleasure that this to come to you, midst again and to note the spontaneous revival of interest in the Society by the deaf of Berks County. We are also sure that the Board of Managers gratefully appreciates the invitation by you to meet here and that it desires us to supplement the greetings already extended to you with its own, and wish all to share in common with the felicity of this meeting.

BERKS COUNTY BRANCH.

We wish to say a few words about the newly organized Berks County Local Branch. We have watched its progress with a great deal of interest and think that its work has been of a most commendable character, enterprise, and loyalty of its deaf. Nay, it speaks very eloquently in that it shows to the deaf of every other county how, by a surprising change, they can turn a necessity to a good cause. The State spends hundreds of thousands of dollars annually for the education of its deaf in order to make them good and useful citizens, and it is but fair that they should, in turn, make honest endeavors to serve the State in the best way possible. It is not necessary that we should become politicians and office hunters, but it is necessary that we should have a direct capacity for there are many other little ways for us to assist the State's interests indirectly, and every little helps add to the good of the State. The Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf is the way by which more of you can be useful citizens than by any other.

We have repeatedly said and now point to the work of this County's Local Branch as the most recent instance and illustration in point. Up to less than two years ago the deaf of Berks County held a position of indifference toward the Society, though there were a few exceptions. After the Lancaster Convention, in 1908, which many Reading deaf attended, a surprising change came. First the announcement was made that the deaf of Berks County had decided to organize a local branch. After organization, they entered into the work of the Society with enthusiasm and delighted the managers of the Society and encouraged the deaf in other parts of the State; and to-day there is one of the best local branches of the Society in the State. The branch has been instrumental in obtaining the generous donation of five hundred dollars (\$500) from William H. Leach, Esq., a citizen of Reading, to the Reading Association, in the Spring of this year it conducted a bazaar that netted over a hundred dollars for the Home. So the branch has raised about \$700 in less than two years, and it is only fair to say that the deaf of other Counties try to emulate the example of this branch? Really it deserves the best thanks of the society.

OBJECTS.

It may be well to state briefly the objects of the Society for the information of those who have been interested and the public in general. Our Corporation is known as "THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE DEAF." It was organized in 1858, and its original title was chosen at the 1888 Reading Convention, the previous name having been "The Pennsylvania State Association of Deaf Mutes." It was reorganized in Harrisburg in the year 1881, and incorporated in Philadelphia in 1891. The objects specified in its Charter are those of "advancing the education of the deaf, and the improvement and maintenance of a home for blind, aged and infirm deaf persons." By "interests" are meant such concerns as admit of improvement or amelioration of the condition of the deaf. Literally, a broad range of work is suggested and intended to be covered as conditions arise and opportunities present themselves. It may not always be possible to accomplish all that is desired, but the attention of the Society, but nevertheless an honest effort is made to use its influence for the good of the deaf as a whole. The record of the Society during its twenty-nine years of existence will amply prove the truth of this assertion. It has been the most efficient agency for assembling the deaf of the State, and for the exchange of opinions on questions affecting their welfare and for giving expression to their feelings on them by the action of its conventions. Although its members may be widely scattered, and many of them are, questions, they have, as a body, studiously refrained from meddling with the educational policies of the schools for the deaf of the State, believing it to be the duty of a conservative policy and allowing time to show to the schools that which is the better method of education. At variance with this, some have desired that the deaf themselves be the best judges of the most practicable methods of educating the young people of their class; but, while it may seem true in one way or another, it seems true that the deaf themselves are not the best judges of those who are most qualified to decide the question—the teaching profession, not the men and women organized into a society, and the work of life is too long to devote nothing about the science of pedagogy. We think that the greater responsibility rests upon the teacher's associations and that they should have the right to decide. A different policy by our Society might divide it into factions and menace the peaceful pursuit of its work, which we feel sure, none of you wishes to happen. It has been the duty of the Society to see to it that our society has been able to carry on such cordial and friendly relations with the officers of the schools for the deaf of the State, that they have been able to respect but, what is more important, also aid and support. Much as we value these relations, we value a continuance of them still more.

So far, the crowning work of the Society has been the establishment of the Home for Blind, Aged and Infirm Deaf at Doylestown. (Here, again, we must give the credit to the deaf of the State for launching the Home project and beginning the fund which made this Home possible about thirteen years later.) One has but to look at the Home to see that it is a good thing. It is. Some have been known to go there and to leave it with a sob, so touched by what they have seen. Others, after visiting the Home, have been known to say to their patrons. Still others have been loud in their praise of its beauty, cleanly appearance, and homelike comforts. Well may the deaf of Pennsylvania feel proud of this work, and wish to maintain and extend it. The society is bending every effort. The deaf in all parts of the State are continually contributing towards it, and many hearing persons, generally, and some of the bounty. God bless them all! We have not the time to give a full description of this worthy charity now, but, if any one should be interested in the work, he should only too glad to direct him to the proper official for the information.

From these statements it may be gleaned that our Society is not a trade, social, or pleasure organization, but a body that is of every State. It is purely charitable, educational and constructive in character, and a non-sectarian organization. It is also hoped that the deaf of the State will be able to learn from them how they may be of use to the deaf to better citizenship and independence, to the end that they may more fully share in those joys of life to which deafness places no bar.

REPORT OF MANAGERS.

The report of the Board of Managers, which is herewith printed for your convenience, is a resume of its work since the last Convention. It should be carefully read by you. At every convention you intrust this Board with the task of carrying out the work of the Society, and you should be with the greater responsibility. You should then be interested to know how well it has succeeded in serving you. And, in return for the work which you have done for its labors, in a measure, by your interest and appreciation of its work which you can best show by hearty and continual support of the Society, we would be glad to use the plain of lack of co-operation on your part, we feel sure that there are many more deaf who can join with us to promote the work

of the Society. Now, it is to your interest to secure the help of such deaf who are not yet members. This is a work in which every one of you can join, and its importance can not be overestimated. Let us, for a larger membership. Let us, means, we lead all other State Societies of the deaf in the number of members, even the National Association of the Deaf, but it is nothing to boast of when we should be able to enlist the interest of many more out of the 3000 deaf, more or less, living in this State. We particularly ask your attention to the fact that we should be in this report and consideration of the subject.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

A word of praise is always proper for our local branches. They are aptly termed the "pillars" of the Society, and the only regret is that there are not more of them. Why is this so? What are the excuses? Let's see: It says that the work requires him so that he can not assist the Society; Tom says he is saving money to buy a new house and needs every penny he earns for it; Dick says he is too busy with his work and devoted all his free time to visiting her and writing love letters; Harry says he is married and has hardly had a whole night's sleep since the baby was born; so the excuses are many. Now, though that Jack's, Tom's, Dick's and Harry's conception of duty and we know them to be busy, good, loving and noble souls as any of us, we can not help thinking to heart of others who do all the work they do and more besides, they can also. So why should there be any fear and hesitancy to establish branches in new localities? It takes only five members in the Society to start one. All that is expected of the branch is to try to help the Society in such ways as it can. A little local branch is a great help to the Society that exists has shown that it can do more good than it was at first thought possible. Good reports have been received from the existing branches, and we are proud of them, and, being printed, we refer you to them for details of their work. Let us also hope that we may see several new branches spring up before another year rounds up.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The report of the Treasurer of the Society for the past year indicates that a good deal of work has been done by the members and that the financial position of the Society, though there were a few exceptions, are generally the best indicators of the prosperity of the Society. Every member should be interested in the financial condition of the Society and to satisfy themselves that the finances are judiciously administered. As yet, no effort has been made to secure a reserve fund. In accordance with the rules, the practice of the Society has been, and still is, to turn over to the Home Fund all the surplus money not needed for the work of the Society. You achieve for the Society by the Home Fund. The Secretary has been diligent in his duties, and we are proud of his work. We only wish to do so in this address. We only wish to add our deep sense of gratitude to all for any aid given, even for the widow's mite.

TRUSTEES OF THE HOME.

We must again express our admiration and gratitude to the Trustees of the Home for their devotion to the trust reposed in them and for the able and satisfactory manner in which the affairs of the Home have been conducted. It is a great honor which these gentlemen continually make for the Home entitles them to our grateful consideration and highest regard. Some of the Trustees of the Home are: Mr. Robert M. Ziegler, the President of the Board since the Home was opened, asked for the right to resign, and he has devoted more time to the work of the Society. His resignation was reluctantly accepted by the Board of Managers of the Society at its meeting last April. Mr. Ziegler is also Secretary of the Board of Trustees. The President to give some expression of its regard for his work and services to the Society in this annual address. While ready to do so, we realize that we are not doing so, but we can not say that this is new, because Mr. Ziegler's long and faithful service is well known to you all. He has some of the best of the Society, and he seems to merit the title, for we do not know of another who has given more of his time to the Society than he during the past year. He has been a great help in founding the Society nearly thirty years ago and has held office in it almost continuously. Surely, one who has been kept in harness by the Society twenty-nine years, is a valuable servant. Mr. Ziegler also took a prominent part in the establishment of the Home in 1901, and has worked indefatigably for it ever since. In recognition of his services, the Board of Trustees made its first President, and held that office until this year, or for a period of nine years. Therefore, the Board desires that we express its deep appreciation of his work, and its steadfast loyalty and support, and we further express the hope he may be spared to the Society for many more years of useful service.

The Board of Managers elected Mr. Arthur L. Manning, of Mt. Airy, to succeed Mr. Ziegler on the Board of Trustees. We believe the selection will meet with general favor, as the gentleman has all the promise of worthiness which the position demands, and we trust, many years of life to devote to the development of the Home. The new officers of the Board of Trustees of the Home are as follows: Dr. A. L. E. Crouter, President; Mr. J. A. McVaine, Jr., Secretary; Mr. S. G. Davidson, Treasurer.

We refrain from giving details of the work of the Home during the past year as they are fully given in the report of the Trustees which will be presented to you.

MR. MEKAL'S DEATH.

So recently as June 7th last, the Society suffered the loss by death of one of its most faithful and devoted members, Mr. Joseph Mekal, of Philadelphia. It was this benevolent gentleman who sold the beautiful home property to the Society at a great sacrifice, and who, by his efforts, brought it to the end of life, finally bequeathing to it the handsome sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000). His name shall thus be recorded with the early history of the Home and his memory held in grateful remembrance by the deaf for generations to come. Let us do our part now by recording our profound respect and esteem for this departed friend and benefactor.

FEELING-MINDED DEAF.

Since the Society caused an inquiry to be made into the condition of the feeble-minded deaf of Pennsylvania, about three years ago, the subject has grown intensely interesting. Mr. J. A. McVaine, Jr., Chairman of our Committee on the subject, seems to have roused the interests of prominent educators of the deaf and others in the matter, as never before was done. It is interesting to note that those who have expressed themselves on the subject agree in the main, upholding Mr. McVaine's contention that special provision should be made for the feeble-minded deaf, and that this most unfortunate class of persons Mr. McVaine has been in communication with others than the above, and with the heads of existing institutions for mentally defective persons, who have been very helpful in forming his conclusion. His latest findings and views are embodied in an interesting report which will be read by you, and which we ask your earnest attention. Much as the Society desires to help this class of persons, it may not have the means to bring the matter to a successful end. For this reason, we can do no more than continue the inquiry and agitate the subject, trusting that a way may be open to provide for the unfortunate ultimately.

Before this subject is closed, we are dismissing this subject, let us caution you not to be deluded by any attempt to place the responsibility of the number of feeble-minded deaf on the Oral Method. Its enemies would have you believe that this method of instruction is more responsible than anything else. They forget that there have always been feeble-minded deaf and always will be. It is not reasonable to expect that the pace of education should be slackened in favor of the mentally deficient deaf in our modern schools. And yet that is what the oral method does. It does not give backward hearing children should be given special care, how much more the deaf deaf need it.

MOVING PICTURE FUND.

There is now well under way by the deaf of the United States a movement to raise a fund sufficiently enough to memorialize permanently the beauty and efficacy of the sign language by means of moving picture films. The National Association of the Deaf is fathering the project, and, through its agents all over the country, is meeting with encouraging success. The deaf of Philadelphia recently had an opportunity of witnessing a moving picture exhibition of a deaf-mute delivering a declamation in the sign language, and much surprise and admiration was expressed that the action of the signs was so clear and natural. Our skepticism of the success of making films of sign talking was thus promptly dispelled, and we should be pleased to have the project turn out successful. We hope that our deaf will help it by their contributions. Mr. Frank Gray, of Allegheny, is the State Treasurer of the Fund. For the convenience of members and others during this convention, contributions for this fund may be sent through our Society Treasurer. Will not the Society show its interest in the project by sending a contribution? The Committee on Resolutions might consider the matter.

FOUNDATION TABLET.

We have received a communication from Mr. Henry J. Haight, an Associate Member of New York and Philadelphia, regarding a tablet to be placed in the Home for Blind, Aged and Infirm Deaf at Doylestown. The suggestion seems worthy of consideration by the Society. It would commemorate the fact that the Home was founded by the Society. This is the more desirable as there are many among its friends who do not understand the relation of the Society to the Home, and who regard them as separate bodies. Besides, the advantage from such a permanent advertisement is too apparent to need further comment. As Mr. Haight has generously backed his suggestion with a subscription of twenty-five dollars (\$25), as the nucleus of a fund to be raised for the purpose, we would commend the Society to commend to the Board of Managers to consider the matter and take such action upon it as it may deem most expedient.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Society occurs next year (1911). In pursuance of authority given to the Board of Managers by the Society, the arrangements will be made by it for a celebration of the event. Much will depend upon the action of this Convention in the choice of a day for the celebration. We venture to hope that the choice will be Harrisburg. There are three good reasons for this choice: First, because Harrisburg is the birthplace of the Society; second, because that city is centrally located, and is conveniently accessible from all directions; and third, because it seems to be the popular choice of a large number of deaf, both non-members and members of the Society. The opportunity to visit the magnificent new Capitol building. We hope that these reasons will be duly considered by the persons on the streets of Harrisburg. The character of the celebration may be wisely left with the Board of Managers; however, we would suggest that there be incorporated in the plan some special offering for the Home. Such an offering, if given time to prepare for and made at one time by all together, will not only be large but carry with it a thrill of joy that will make the celebration worthy and one to be remembered.

AN EVIL.

Our attention was recently called to a shameful duplicity that has been practiced upon the public. There have been several cases like it, and, unless we act promptly in an effort to check it, another undesired evil will be cast upon the intelligence of the deaf. It is the practice of some persons pretending to be deaf and dumb, to raise money to pay for an education at a school for the deaf. The unsuspecting stranger readily sympathizes with such a good intention and subscribes—yes, assists none other than a swindler who swindles the deaf and dumb. The unsuspecting stranger goes on and on, and repeats his brazen act to the great injury of the deaf as a whole. It is time that we take action on our class which we should not let pass unnoticed. We think the Society will do a direct public service by calling the attention of the officials of the various railroads to the practice, which is not only evil but a statutory offense.

JACOB DE COU KIRKUFF.

As a slight mark of respect, we would recall to memory our lamented friend, Professor Jacob DeCou Kirkuff, who entered into rest on the 16th day of April, 1910. His was a life of service to the deaf, and he taught them for the long period of forty-five years. Nor was that all; he was with us in every good cause, thus extending his services to the deaf and dumb, and continuing the ties once formed between pupils and teachers. He was an esteemed associate in this Society, and many of you will recall the good address he gave at our twenty-first meeting. As one who served the deaf of Pennsylvania so long and faithfully, he deserves a place in our hearts as long as we live. May future generations also honor his memory! We are glad that the Philadelphia Local Branch paid such a beautiful tribute to his memory, as will be seen in the report submitted to the Board of Managers and printed.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The Board of Managers considered favorably a suggestion made last year for a Ladies' Auxiliary as an additional means to promote the interests of the Society. In accordance with its recommendation, the President shall make an effort to inaugurate this auxiliary at this year's convention. It may take some time before the functions of this Auxiliary will be understood so as to produce good results; but let us make a beginning now. The duties and uses of the Auxiliary are much like those of the local branches, the chief difference being that the latter are local bodies while the former embodies the whole territory of the State or its work. As the whole composition of the Auxiliary is to be of ladies, they can compete with the men who now predominate in the branches. What a chance for our suffragist members! Can will, however, be insisted on that the work of the Auxiliary be confined chiefly to districts where no local branches exist, so as to avoid competition in work which the branches are competent to do in their localities, except such work as most properly belongs to it or to which the local branch does not object. It is expected of the Auxiliary to inaugurate this auxiliary at this year's convention, and to assist them in collecting articles and money for Fair and other projects when desired. The President will explain the duties of the Ladies' Auxiliary more fully after it has been formed. If the Society sees fit, it might amend the By-Laws to specify the duties and rights of the Auxiliary. We firmly believe that, if properly conducted, the Auxiliary will be found as indispensable to the Society as are local branches.

CONCLUSION.

Fellow-Members, we have endeavored to direct your attention to some of the more important matters that should occupy your attention. The work of the Society during the past year is so fully given in the reports to be read that we have thought a repetition of the facts unnecessary. If we have omitted to mention any thing worthy of notice in this address, we can hardly help it, as our time is limited, and it may not be advisable to speak of too many things when you can not well consider all at one Convention. Better that we take up a few things which will interest them thoroughly, than to act upon a lot of unimportant matters in slipshod fashion. Therefore, we shall make this one more request of you, that you

give the work of the Society your earnest attention and most intelligent thought, to the end that we may make this a truly profitable convention and return to our homes satisfied at having done the best we could in Reading.

And this our motto—"UPWARD AND ONWARD."

IMPOSTORS.

To the Editor of the Herald: Besides being a vehicle to convey thought and a means of concealing thought, language is a safety valve. There are times when a safety valve is a necessary adjunct to the human constitution. I have got to get up and holler or bust. So here goes, the holler, I mean.

There are a couple of great big young able-bodied dubs doing this town. They claim to be deaf and hand out cards to the effect that they have recently become deaf from sickness and wish to procure funds to enter a school for the deaf.

I met one of them in the Sellwood building the other day and forthwith reported him as an impostor to the police. Last night one of them got on a Lakeside car and handed out his cards and then through collecting them and when he came to me he had a fist full of small change. I sure beats the band how guileful people are. Education is as free for the deaf as it is for the hearing. Every State in the Union has one or more excellent schools for the deaf. Education in these schools is not only free but so is board. If a man who admitted he was not deaf or otherwise incapacitated came along and asked the public to contribute to his education he would be turned down flat. Yet the deaf have less difficulty in procuring an education than do the hearing and this old gag always takes in the dupes and the dough.

Another thing I wish to yell from the house tops is that there are approximately 1,500 adult deaf persons in the State of Minnesota and—just listen—not one of them begs. Not a single one of them is in a custodial or correctional institution. They are all self-supporting and decent citizens who do not want charity. In Duluth there are some thirty men and women who are deaf. You may know one or more of them, but few of you realize that there are so many. You do not see them to know they are deaf. They go about their work and mind their own business. Then along comes one of these impostors and you shed a tear and pity the poor unfortunate deaf man and hand out ten cents or a quarter's worth of rent for Kingdom Come.

I have been deaf for thirty years and am acquainted with deaf people from Maine to California, and I have known but one deaf beggar. That was my old friend Flannigan. He played short stop when I pitched on the school team. He is deaf. If you ever meet him give him the price of a drink with my compliments. He will need it. If you meet any one else who claims to be deaf and asks you for a hand-out, turn him down hard. Charity may cover a multitude of sins but they usually belong to the fellow who seeks charity.

JAY COOKE HOWARD.

DULUTH, Aug. 2.

A Card of Thanks.

The members of the Brooklyn Division No. 23, N. F. S. D., hereby extend sincere thanks to the members of sister organizations who so kindly officiated in charge of the games as umpire, referee, judges, etc.

The splendid service rendered and the kind interest shown is appreciated to the fullest extent.

The Division re-engaged Ulmer Park for the corresponding August Saturday in 1911, and among other improvements, they will award the prizes to the victors immediately after the event, instead of during the evening when the winners are hard to locate.

The Division also thanks the generous public for the rousing attendance, which probably marks a record.

Very respectfully,
ALEX. L. PACH,
Chairman Com. on Arrangements.
H. P. KANE,
President.

Evangelical Alliance Services for the Deaf.

(Interdenominational.)
BOSTON.

Servises every Sunday, at 10:45 A. M., First United Presbyterian Church, Cor. W. Brooklyn St. and Warren Ave. Boston (Hobart Crossing, or Columbus Ave. cars from Subway, or Dudley St. Elevated to Brooklyn St.)

SALER.
Servises at First Baptist Church, Salem, Mass., Second, Third and Fourth Sundays, each month, excepting July and August. 2:15 P. M.

NEW ENGLAND CITIES.
Servises in Worcester, Nashua, Providence and other New England cities, by appointment.

E. CLAYTON WYAND,
Evangelical Alliance Minister in charge.
Residence: Mattapan Sta., Boston.
To these services all are welcome.

Put not your trust in money, but put your money in trust.

Temperance and Labor are the two best physicians of man.

ST. LOUIS.

J. H. May,—5861 Von Versen Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

OHIO.

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 966 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

August 27, 1910.—We are back at the old stand, reaching home Sunday morning last, and ready to resume business as if there had been no vacation for us.

The Convention at Colorado Springs was certainly a grand one and compared with the first one held in 1880, it showed great progress in the advancement of the deaf educationally. There were only five in attendance of those who made up the first gathering, and they were as full of vim at the Colorado meet, as when they were at the first gathering. What surprised us most was large attendance of ladies at the Colorado Springs meeting. A glance over the chapel on the morning of the first meeting indicated that they were in the majority, and if a vote had been taken as to sex it would have so shown. Hereafter the sterner sex will have to look to its laurels or at the next convention they will be in the minority. As all remarked, it was a great convention, and the good it accomplished for the benefit of the deaf will tell in the future. There were differences of opinion, of course, but in the end the hatchet was buried and all accepted the verdict as rendered, gracefully.

A visit to the School for the Deaf Tuesday, showed things decidedly military. The boys' side was taken up by companies of the O. N. G. entirely with their tents. At the west end of the bindery building the commissary department held forth and there was another at the south end of the grounds along Town Street. North of the new school building the officers of the regiment had their tents pitched. Speaking of the conduct of the soldiers the *Columbus News* has this to say:

The disagreeable features of an encamped body of troops that are usually felt by the citizens in the neighborhood are conspicuous only by their absence in the grounds of the Deaf and Dumb School and the Blind Institution. The soldiers have behaved with the utmost courtesy throughout their stay there. When asked how they were getting along with the troops, the authorities at the institutions were loud in their praises of the men. The camp was kept neat, no damage was done, the men were orderly and much quieter than would seem possible for so great a number of men.

In return the officers and men have nothing to complain of about the institutions, where they have been treated like distinguished guests. By invitation of Superintendent Jones of the Institution for the Deaf, General Speaks and his staff have the use of the big kitchen and dining rooms, used for the pupils in the winter. A cook is also supplied to them, leaving for them only the provisions to provide.

The men are given the privileges of the bath and the big pool in the basement of the school building, of which great numbers take advantage daily.

At the Institution for the Blind the toilet and shower baths are free to the men.

Carry on "war" under these conditions, in addition to the fact that they have had no duty beyond an occasional guard mount, is by no means such unpleasant work for the soldiers.

The strike of the street-car men in the city, which has been on since July 5th, is causing very great inconvenience. People are afraid to ride in the cars, especially after dark, and during the day, out of sympathy for the strikers, they are little used by the citizens. How long this state of things will keep on no one seems to know, as both sides to the trouble are firm in their stands. It will be a handicap for the reunion, and the committee having in charge the excursion to the Home next Saturday is at its wits to secure means of transportation. The steam road running through Westerville will not run a special under seventy-five dollars, and notice to engage it must be given a week before hand. It is hoped, however, that some means may be secured by which the excursion can come off, for it would be a great disappointment were this portion of the program cut out.

Word reached us this week that Mrs. Lavinia Gilmore died August 12th, of cerebral hemorrhage, at her home in Warren, O. She had been in poor health for a couple of years, but able to be about. A couple of days before the end came, her condition became quite serious. She was educated in the Philadelphia school, before it was removed to its present quarters, her maiden's name being L. Watterson. We do not know the date of her marriage to Mr. Gilmore. Besides her husband she leaves a daughter, Elizabeth, who at the time of her mother's death, was in Europe with her husband on their honeymoon, having been married in June last. The remains of Mrs. Gilmore were embalmed and placed in a vault. She was sixty-eight years seven months old at time of death.

PITTSBURG.

At the Ninth National Convention of Deaf-Mutes, held in the second week of August, at Colorado Springs, the Rev. Austin W. Mann was made a life member of the National Association. Of this Association he has been a member since the first Convention, held at Cincinnati twenty-five years ago.

The Rev. F. W. G. Gilby, M.A., Vicar of St. Saviour's Church, 419 Oxford Street, London, W., writes as follows to the Rev. Austin W. Mann:—"Very many thanks for your letter and the Prayer for Church Unity for Deaf-Mutes. It is a good one, to which we can all say Amen." The Rev. Mr. Gilby is a hearing man, although is father and mother were deaf. He uses the sign language with the ease that a deaf-mute does; and believes it is the only means of conducting a service and preaching the Gospel in an edifying manner. The Rev. Mr. Mann first met him at the Blackburn Conference of Church Workers among the Deaf, in 1894. Shortly afterwards, he preached for him at St. Saviour's.

Superintendent and Matron of the Home, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, were in the city, Monday, on business. From Mr. Chapman, we learn that from the 18 acres of wheat sown last fall, there were realized 416 bushels at the threshing early this month. That's averaging 234 bushels to the acre, far above that received by surrounding farmers—133 bushels of oats were obtained. The crop was light, owing to an unfavorable season.

Isaac Dewees, of the Home, returned Friday from a three weeks' visit to his aged mother, eighty-eight years old, and other relatives in St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Harley Goetz, of this city, is on a visit to his home at Wapakoneta, O., but will be back in time to attend the reunion.

Miss Louise K. Thompson, of Akron, a former teacher here under Dr. G. O. Fay, and at the Western Pennsylvania School, is the guest of Mrs. Ella Zell, at Grandview. They came over to the cottage, across from the storage dam, Thursday, expecting to spend the day there with the Greens, but found the occupants had moved to the city temporarily. However, they were making themselves at home when Miss Greener came out in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Havens, of Pittsburgh, Pa., were guests of Miss Nora Patterson, for a day or two this week. They left on a visit to the Hines, at Jeffersonville, and will be back here in time for the reunion.

Mrs. Frank Jones and daughter are guests of Miss Nettie Jones for a time.

Miss Zell and Miss Bessie McGregor are still round about Colorado Springs, visiting with friends, and so taken with the scenery and delights of Colorado that they feel loth to tear themselves away. It is not likely they will breathe Columbus air before the latter part of September. On the way back, friends will be visited in Kansas and Iowa. Mr. McGregor got in last Friday. As to Miss Edgar and Miss Lamson, their whereabouts remains unknown.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Charles returned to Columbus with their children Monday.

A. B. G.

BOSTON.

EDITOR DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL:

—When Mrs. Wm. E. Shaw was suddenly taken ill and sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for an operation, and Mr. Shaw was out of work and without funds, the undersigned were moved by sympathy to assist them when nobody else offered to do so, and in response to my appeal, the following named persons subscribed to a fund for Mr. and Mrs. Shaw's benefit.

Robert Dockerty	50
Mr. and Mrs. Plunk	50
James L. Price	1 00
Mr. and Mrs. Sanders	1 00
Mrs. Bowden	1 00
Mr. Boardley	1 00
Wendell Sanborn	50
Boyd Darling	25
Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow	50
William Plunder	1 00
Mr. and Mrs. Crocker	2 00
Prof. Wm. Weeks	1 00
Mr. and Mrs. Kirby	50
Mr. and Mrs. Carley	2 00
Mr. and Mrs. F. Wood	1 00
William H. Goldsmith	25
W. E. White	50

\$14 50

The above list does not include the money sent or received by Mr. Shaw directly.

MRS. ROSA KATON FINNICK.

64 Fairmont Street, Cambridge, Mass.

A Real Live Teddy Bear

Mr. J. H. Prosser, the teacher at Chemung Indian Village, recently purchased from one of the Indians a real "Teddy" bear. The little black fellow is tame and friendly.

According to Mr. Prosser, the cub is quite a performer, and does several stunts, which he learned very quickly. While the affection of the family is shared between the bear and a terrier dog, there is no jealousy between the two, and they are both very companionable and are mutual friends.

Mr. Prosser takes "Teddy" along with him on a leash, and it follows him everywhere as docile as a lamb.

Field Day was a whirlwind of fun from start to finish, and there were doings. The Pittsburgh Local Branch, P. S. A. D., held their annual picnic and Field Day on the grounds of the Edgewood School for the Deaf, last Saturday, and a large crowd of both old and young were in attendance. The day was an ideal one, and without question, everyone present enjoyed themselves. The features of the day were the foot races, and the ball game between old and young.

Several beautiful things were offered as the prizes, being donated by the merchants of Braddock and Wilkinsburg.

Oma Wilson ran ahead of the girls in 50-yards dash, and got a cream pitcher and cups.

Gertie Davis got an apron in the ball-throwing contest.

Walter Durian got a fountain pen, which he needed, for winning the monkey-race.

May Lucy won the egg-race, and the prize was a set of Chinese cups and saucers. Miss Snyder was second and got a bottle of perfume.

G. Homiller was happy to get a box of "sponge sticks" for winning the little children's 25-yards race.

Frank Blackhall outran all the competitors in the 100-yards dash, and a book was his prize.

A box of soap was the prize to Messrs. Blackhall and Durian in the three-legged race.

In the "Criminal Race," having the girl in the front with three boys behind, having the hands on each other's shoulders, Oma Wilson was pushed ahead, and got a box of fine stationery.

A special prize offered by Miss J. Shelton for the married men's race was hotly contested for, and William Shull won the race by an inch. The prize was a beautiful gas fixture with lamp.

About this time William Worley made the solemn declaration, that he could pick out a goodly number of married men, who could whip the young, single men to a frazzle in a game of base ball. Such a bold challenge could never be flung in the face of such athletes as composed the young men which Walter Durian captained. Next in order was the choosing of an umpire, honest and true. C. Fritzgers and D. Irwin were appointed as the umpires. The umpire waved—"let every man take his place," and the game began. Married men to bat.

The married men scored two runs in the first inning, while the bachelors batted Felix Hogenmiller out of the box and scored six runs in the second inning. Then both sides played so good to the end of the game, which ended 7 to 2 in favor of the bachelors, to the delight of many young girls. Floyd Stone was the winning pitcher.

Darkness came, but the crowd continued to have more fun by gathering in the Boys' Study, with the use of a big porch, until the clock pointed to ten, when the crowd dispersed for their homes.

Ham sandwiches, lemonade, ice cream, cakes, "raspberry soda," pies, etc., were sold very rapidly. Mrs. W. L. Sawhill, Miss E. Boyd, J. W. McCandles, T. Gorman and John Friend worked like beavers to fill out the orders. Much credit belonged to them for making the day a success. President Friend, was the general chairman during the day. A good sum was realized.

R. M. Baker, of Johnstown, Pa., was the chief judge in the foot races, with G. M. Teegarden and W. F. Durian as his assistants, and they found it an easy thing to declare the winners. Frank Holliday was the starter of the races.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Durian turned up in time to attend the picnic upon their return home from their summer vacation in New York and Philadelphia. They brought along Mrs. L. J. Schreiner, of New Jersey, who will spend a time in Wilkinsburg.

Rev. B. R. Allabough was mostly sought after by the crowd, who questioned him about his trip to Colorado Springs, Col., where he attended the Congress of the Deaf. The next day he left Wilkinsburg for Greensburg and Johnstown. He conducted the Sunday afternoon services at Greensburg and the evening service at Johnstown. Before his departure, Mr. and Mrs. Col. Sawhill gave a Sunday dinner in honor of Rev. Allabough. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Barker were with them, and also went with Rev. Allabough to Johnstown.

September 10th will be the next meeting of the Pittsburgh Local Branch at their hall, Washington National Building, in the evening, when members and friends will be given a treat by Messrs. Gray, McMaster, J. Atcheson and Allabough, who are expected to explain about their westward trip and the proceedings of the Congress of the Deaf, at Colorado Springs, Col. All should take opportunity to attend the meeting.

Col. Sawhill, of Braddock, is a disappointed man, because he can not go to the Re-Union at Columbus, O. For the past two weeks he was forced to be absent from work on account of a severe case of lumbago, and now he is able to return to work, his man went away for his

own vacation, and this put Col. Sawhill in a position that he could not get some one to take his place in order to go to Columbus, O. The writer is informed that there will be a big crowd of about twenty-five persons going there from Pittsburgh. May they enjoy the hospitality of the Ohio people.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Barker spent over Sunday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Col. Sawhill. They attended the picnic and the Field Day.

Bertha Jackson made a flying trip to Wheeling, W. Va., Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Annis, of East End, spent their vacation at Niagara Falls and in Canada, and will be absent for about two weeks.

Miss Oma Wilson, of New Washington, Pa., is the guest of Miss Gertie Davis, and expects to stay in the city until about October 1st.

The many friends of Frank Widaman, of Greensburg, Pa., are sorry to learn of the news of the killing of his younger brother, Olive P., at Artesia, Cal. The murderer is Frank Bell, who had some old feuds against Lawyer C. P. Widaman for his successful cases in court against Bell. Without a moment's warning Bell fired three times, which took effect, and was the result of the death of Mr. Widaman two hours later. We extend sympathy to Frank Widaman, of Greensburg, upon the loss of his beloved brother.

WESTERN MARYLAND.

The annual picnic of the Western Maryland Association of the Deaf, was held at Braddock Heights on August 13th. The attendance was somewhat less than in previous years, partly because the convention of the Maryland Association of the Deaf had occurred only a week previous, and partly because of the threatening weather. About thirty deaf people, mostly from Frederick and Hagerstown, attended the picnic, and all had a good time.

At noon all hands gathered around two long tables, and grace having been said by the Rev. O. J. Whildin, did justice to the bountiful and appetizing lunches brought by the ladies, topped off by ice cream provided by some of the gentlemen.

After luncheon, the members of the Association and their guests assembled in the auditorium to elect officers and transact other business. Mrs. Kemp presided. After some discussion, the entire board of officers was re-elected for another year. The Treasurer, Mr. A. Showman, reported over \$34 on hand. The meeting was brought to a close with a short talk by the Rev. E. C. Wyand.

Next on the program were contests of various kinds, the prize winners being as follows:

Egg race—Miss Clara DeGrange and Mrs. H. Kemp.

Potato race—C. Creager and Harry Stern.

Dropping awl—Mrs. Volluse and Miss Clara DeGrange.

Dropping penny in bottle—J. Kavanaugh and Miss A. B. Barry.

Threading needle (men)—Charles Creager and H. Kemp.

Child's foot race—Edith Menekel and Marie Kavanaugh.

The rest of the day was spent according to every one's own inclinations. Some hid themselves to the roller-skating rink to demonstrate their skill, or lack of it; others played duck pins, and so on.

Quite a number came from Hagerstown, among whom being the recently married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Halbach.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kavanaugh and their children came from Ijamsville in a carriage, and unfortunately, arrived late and had to depart early, so that they hardly had a fair chance, but they made the most of their opportunities as they took two of the prizes home with them.

In the needle-threading contest, the men showed that they were no novice at such thing, and the judges, the Rev. E. C. Wyand and Mr. H. C. Merrill, had difficulty in picking the winners. In fact, all the contests were quite close, and nearly every one deserved a prize.

Miss Annie B. Barry came all the way from Baltimore to attend the picnic. She had been quite ill, but seemed in her usual good spirits and did much to make the picnic a pleasant success.

The Rev. Mr. Whildin came with the Hagerstown delegation. He had conducted services in Hagerstown the previous day, and in Cumberland, Thursday. He had planned to hold services in Frederick the next day (Sunday), but considered it advisable to return to Baltimore that night.

Too bad that there was no baseball diamond handy to permit Mr. Zimmerman to demonstrate his ability as a pitcher. There were enough men to make up two nines, but the topography of Braddock Heights is not suitable for baseball.

Miss Barry went from Braddock Heights to Ijamsville, to visit Miss Ijams and others.

Rev. E. C. Wyand, now of Boston, but once a teacher in the school at Frederick, happened to be visiting his old home near Frederick, and graced the picnic with his presence.

It was decided to have the picnic at the same place next summer, and with an experienced committee in charge, the next picnic should be a record breaker. M.

Sharpsburg, Pa.

We needed a refreshment and hilarity on the seventh day after six days' toil, so we decided to emerge from the hateful and hard city-streets into some place where our hearts can run riot—picnicking.

What a joy it was to us of the city to leave behind the dusty streets, the stifling heat of brick and mortar, for Sharpsburg, to find relief in picnicking, chatting, sleeping, for we had to come to associate with this an atmosphere of peace and quietness that contrasted in a grateful sort of way with the friction and unrest of the crowded city. Then we could inhale the pure balsam-laden air to cool our lungs at every breath; and enter into the supreme joy of the great outdoors—the inspiration of the big woods, brooks, hills, etc.

The spot we had in mind for our picnic was about eight miles from Pittsburgh,—at our deaf friend Lebo's farm, Sharpsburg, Pa.

Sunday, August 21st, proved propitious. The air was cool, the sky was clear and timely showers the previous day had brightened the verdure of Nature into its loveliest hue, so we started for picnic with no fear of Mr. Jupiter Pluvius. After a ride of one hour, we reached a deeper, narrower, and more picturesque valley than any we had yet traversed. Right and left arose, like two perpendicular ramps which appeared to have been separated from each other by a blow from the Great Framer of the World. As it was famous as the home of innumerable snakes, George Davies was chosen as our guide, for his considerate gray eyes that moved over objects as if it were best to be in a hurry about seeing. We followed this valley for three miles under the hot-shining day-star. Wearied by travel and almost suffocated by heat, we drew near as to the "shadow of a great rock in a weary land." How cheering amidst such desolation, how refreshing to the pilgrim beneath the rays of a tropical sun, to behold a green field, a cool, fair garden whose trees bend with fruit, whose flowers diffuse perfume, whose atmosphere breathes the salubrity of a temperate clime! Hastening to this enchanted spot, we used it for our picnic—under the thick foliage and wide-spreading branches of a tree, hiding us from "day's garish eye," and then were offered the cordial julep, to quench the "drouth of Phoebus." How changed the scene! It was a garden of several acres in extent. Every plant and flower, every shrub and tree, was clad in the richest verdure. Here was a compartment filled with healthful vegetables. Near it was ripening grain, corn in "the blade or in the ear," then a tuft of trees enriched with perfected fruit. The apple, peach, pear, were here in their glory. Here, also, were the rose, the lily, countless flowers and the luxuriant vineyard, maturing its rich clusters.

Then dinner was served, of which the following is the menu:—olives, pickles, fresh milk, ham and cheese sandwiches, boiled eggs, liquorish lemonade, pies, mush and watermelon, sweet cakes, heets, tropical fruits, etc., all of which we agreed to be delicious to a well governed and wise appetite. We dined most sumptuously. After this, we were sporting on the green lawn, enjoying our privilege of roaming everywhere at will.

Misses Wilson, Appel, Carther, Davies—their introduction into our party excited a sensation. They laughed and frolicked with everybody that came in their way. All the afternoon we spent in playing baseball, in which Miss Appel's team won over Miss Wilson's; in playing hide and seek, in which our clean clothes were meanly spoiled with dirt rendered by the trees, plants; later in tormenting the fowls and animals, which in retaliation, almost cost some of our lives; until the sun "stretched out all the hills" and was dropt into the western bay. We intended to outwatch "the Bear," but for the sake of bread and butter, we were very reluctant to turn our way towards home.

Monday morning found us hardly getting up early and starting for work with "body-sore" or with "drooping heads."

Those who were the proud picnicers are Messrs. Davies, Blackhall, Hopkins, the Durians, Dann, of Pittsburgh; Bosworth, of Scotland; Rollins, of Evans City; Irvin, of Turtle Creek; Lebo, of Sharpsburg; and Misses Appel, Davies, Bayers, Snyder, of Pittsburgh; Wilson, of Clearfield; Hartzell, of Ligonier; Garber, of Swissvale; and the Lebos of Sharpsburg.

WALTER.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

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Third Sunday—Afternoon, Scranton; Evening, Wilkes Barre.

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Week Day Services by Special Announcements.

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Christ Cathedral Chapel, 13 and Locust Sts.

Rev. J. H. Cloud, Minister 2606 Virginia Avenue.

Mr. Arthur O. Steidmann, Lay Reader.

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Sunday School at 10 A. M.

Week-day meetings at 8 P. M., on first and third Fridays and fourth Wednesday, in the Parish House.



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For information address:

JAY COOKER HOWARD, Sec'y,
Duluth, Minn

The Gallaudet Memorial.

It is proposed to create a memorial to the late Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., by the erection of a Parish Building for St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes. The present Church is situated on 148th Street, just west of Amsterdam Avenue, and is built some twenty-five feet back from the line of the street to permit the erection of such a building as above indicated, which will form a facade to the church edifice and be a center of religious and social life amongst the silent peoples. Dr. Gallaudet hoped during his lifetime to see the erection of this building, which would have completed the church with which his name has always been associated. This was not permitted, and it is suggested as a most fitting memorial to him that this work be now undertaken. St. Ann's Church is used wholly for the deaf-mutes.

The new building will occupy a plot of ground about forty-five feet along the street front and twenty-five feet in depth. It will be three stories in height, with a basement, and will be used for the social, religious and industrial needs of the deaf-mutes of New York. The amount required for "The Gallaudet Memorial Parish Building" will be about \$30,000, and the building itself, in its position and purpose, will form a conspicuous monument to him whose life was devoted to the silent peoples. They themselves heartily endorse the memorial.

Subscriptions may be sent to the